

238 BC

An edict of King Ptolemy III attempted to correct the 365 day of the Egyptians by adding a day every 4 years. However, the Egyptian people refused to accept this regulation.

238139

The Pharaoh Ptolemy III (Evergetes I) tried to correct the calendar by adding a day to the calendar every 4 years.

This edict known as the Decree of Canopus was not generally adopted. The priests were unwilling to adopt this day into their traditions.

238BC

The Egyptian New Year
began on day Sirius began
to rise in east with the Sun.
(This corresponds to July 19)

238BC

Consuls:

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
Publius Valerius Falto

(Bro of Q. Valerius Falto)

Rome annexes Sardinia
and threatens Carthage
with renewal of war.

238BC

Hamilcar and his three sons
leave Carthage for Spain

Hannibal (~~was~~ ~~9~~)

MAGO (brother of Hannibal) Barca

Hamilcar was son of Hannibal

Hasdrubal was brother of Hannibal
Hasdrubal Barca

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2-2-44

238BC

Egyptians were 1st to replace
lunar Cal. with one based on
the solar yr. They had 12 months
of 30 days ea. plus 5 extra days
at the end

About 238BC King Ptolemy III
ordered an extra day be added
every 4th yr, but it didn't
take

238BC

DURANT

Sardinia and Corsica
acquired by Rome

Mar. 30 239 BC

Calculated return of Halley's
comet to Perihelion = closest
approach to Sun.

238AC

1912Dates J-BK

Cisalpine Gaul bagged
Against Rome.

238 BC

When Hannibal was 9 yrs old, his father
Hamilcar led the boy up to the altar and
made him touch the offering and bind
himself with an oath that as soon as he
should be able he would be the declared
enemy of the Roman people.

Born 247 BC died 183/182 BC

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{247} \\ 238 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ 183 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

238B C

The Egyptian clergy prevented any change of the calendar, finally in 238BC King Ptolemy III decreed the addition of 1 day every 4 years, in a similar manner to our leap-year day. Thus, the solar calendar as now used was begun. T

238 BC

PTOLEMY III EVERGETES
perfected the ~~Greek~~ calendar
in use in Egypt by introducing
a leap year and his reformed
calendar was made official
by his decree of 238 BC. It is this
CALENDAR that was later adopted
by the ROMANS

238 B C

The native Egyptian Calendar was a solar calendar from the outset. Under the Ptolemies, it became a Greek calendar. Ptolemy III EVERGETES perfected it by introducing a leap year, and his reformed calendar was made official by his decree of 238 B C. It is this Calendar that was later adopted by the Romans.

238 BC

DURANT

Hamilear (at the loss of Sardinia & Corsica) proposed to his gov't that it should provide him with troops and funds to re-establish the power of Carthage in Spain, as a stepping stone to an attack upon Italy. The landowning aristocracy opposed the plan, fearing further war; the mercantile middle class, resenting the loss of their foreign markets

and pts, supported it. As a compromise
Hamilton was given a modest contingent,
with which he crossed to Spain in 238^{BC}.

238-148 BC

DURANT

$238-148 = 90$ years

MASINISSA lived 90 years. He became King of NUMIDIA. He fathered a son at age 86 and by vigorous regimen kept his health and strength almost to the end. He organized his nomad people into a settled agricultural society and a disciplined state, ruled them ably for 60 years, adorned CIRTA, his capital with lovely architecture and left his tomb the great pyramid that

still stands near the town of Constantine, in
TUNISIA.

Having won the friendship of Rome, he
repeatedly aided & appropriated Carthaginian
territory.

Carthage continually complained to
Rome. When Carthage paid last year 50
annual indemnities of 200 talents to Rome,
she felt released from treaty of Zama.

238 BC

Erucy Amencaria

Egyptian Cal.

By edict of King Ptolemy III, A day
was added every 4 years
but the Egyptians refused to
accept this reform.

238 BC.

The Egyptian Cal was divided into 3 seasons of 4 months each.

4 times, $365.25 = 1,461$ yrs called the SOTHIC period (Sothis = Sirius)

Every 1461 yrs the helical rising of Sirius fell on New Year's Day

In 238 BC, an edict of King P TOLEMY III attempted to correct the 365 day Year by adding another supplementary

day every 4 years.

However the Egyptian people refused to accept the new regulation; for when a third Sothic period ended in Egypt in 139 A.D., the 365-day year continued to be used thereafter.

238 BC

King Ptolemy III in Egypt
decreed the addition of 1 day every
4 yrs be added to the Jewish Cal.

238 BC

Egypt.

Duncan 1998

The Sothic Cycle was the slow drift across the seasons in a cycle that repeated every 1460 years. This flaw was not corrected until the 238 BC when Ptolemy III ordered a leap-year system by adding an extra day every 4 years. But even then the priests resisted the edict until 30 BC

when Rome conquered Egypt and
Augustus forced the people of the
Nile to add the extra quarter
of a day to their Cal. to bring it
in line with the Julian Cal.
This stabilized the Egyptian Cal
so that:

THE FIRST OF THOTH
always fell on AUGUST 29

238 BC.

The Egyptians proposed a reform.
By the Decree of Canopus - a day was
to be inserted every 4th yr.
was not accepted by the Priests.
It later was accepted by
Julius Caesar.

238 BC

Duncan: Cal

Leap Year Proclaimed in
Egypt.
Rejected by the Priests.

138 BC

Duncan; Cal

Egypt

A reform of the calendar was proposed in the DECREE of CANOPUS by which a day was to be inserted every 4th yr.

However the farmers etc never accepted this.

238 BC

Ptolemy III Evergetes
perfected the Greek Cal in
use in Egypt by
introducing a leap yr.
It was made official
by his decree of 238 BC
It is this Cal that was
later adopted by the
Romans (46 BC - about 45 BC)

238BC

Hamilton and his 3 sons leave
Cottage for Spain

238 BC

Battle of Lake Vadimonian
Roman legions annihilated last
Etruscan army and put
Pauls to rout at Lake VADIMONIAN
on Tiber River.

238 BC

Egypt

Chronology

From very early times, Egyptians celebrated the helical rising of Sirius with a feast, because this was the harbinger of the annual flooding of the Nile. On this event, they established their cal. of 365 days, divided into 12 months of 30 days ea. with 5 feast days at the end of the year. Every 4 yrs the cal. was 1 day short and every 1,460 yrs.

it righted itself. Such a period was called a Sothui-period from the Egyptian name for Sirius. In 238 BC, a reform was proposed in the Decree of Canopus by which a day was to be inserted every 4th yr. (was not accepted - They reverted back to the old method)

238BC

Under the Ptolemies, the Egyptian Calendar became a Greek Calendar.

PTOLEMY III EVERGETES perfected it by introducing a leap year and his reformed calendar was made official by his decree of 238BC. It is this calendar that was later adopted by the Romans.

238BC

Sardinia becomes part of Roman
republic

238BC

HAMILCAR BARCA put down
an uprising of Carthaginian
mercenaries under SPENDIUS
and MATHO, thus winning
great personal power.

238 B C

War with Boii renewed
(after 45 years).

Carthage surrenders Sardinia
to Rome.

238 BC

PTOLEMY III EVERGETES
perfected the Egyptian Cal. (now
Greek) by introducing a leap
year and his reformed Cal
was made official by his decree
of 238 BC.

It is this Cal. that was
later adopted by the Romans
(Aeth. Greg.)

238 BC

War with Boii renewed (after 45 years)

238 BC

King P TOLEMY III ordered
the addition of an extra day
in the Egyptian calendar
every 4th year.

But this was not generally
accepted

Reigned 246-221 BC

died 221 BC

238 BC

Carthage surrenders Sardinia to Rome

238 B C

Carthage Begins Conquest of Spain